

WORKING ON PLAN TO END GREAT WAR

U. S. SOUNDS BELLIGERENTS ON PEACE, WITH PROSPECTS FOR TRUCE GROWING.

AUSTRIA READY TO QUIT

ONLY DRAWBACK BEING FEAR ALLIES' DEMANDS WILL BE UNREASONABLE.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—The serious discussion of peace prospects in belligerent countries has made a profound impression upon administration and diplomatic circles here. The intimations from European capitals that President Wilson has a peace movement under way were interpreted here to mean that the diplomats and consular officers of the United States are sounding out opinion abroad among the peoples as well as the governments of the fighting nations.

There has been a strong belief here for several weeks that President Wilson hoped to make a visible effort toward peace. Europe as soon as the Mexican situation had been composed to the point of reasonable certainty that this country would not have to go to war with Mexico.

The report has gained strength of late from the general belief that all the belligerent powers are near the point where further restraint of international law may not hold them in check.

Diplomats will not discuss what the near future may have in store for the world, but those from neutral countries almost without exception look to President Wilson to set on foot soon a movement that will give the belligerents an opportunity without loss of prestige to any, to discuss possible peace terms.

There are several ways suggested for the President to make the movement a suggestion, but the two receiving the most consideration of diplomats are said to be:

1.—A proposal for an armistice of a temporary character, for the purpose of permitting the representatives of the several belligerents to meet at some neutral capital, preferably The Hague, to discuss terms upon which a definitive peace may be concluded.

2.—A renewal of the tender of the good offices of the United States.

Vienna.—Interest in the announcement in Vienna that President Wilson intends taking concrete action in behalf of peace continues unabated, though in many Austrian circles the view is held that the attitude of the allied powers will render President Wilson's good offices futile.

GERMANS ADVANCE ON CRAIOVA.

Victories of Germans Threaten Bucharest—Austrians Gain in Carso.

London.—German troops in Wallachia have advanced as far as Craiova and are in possession of the railroad to Bucharest, 120 miles distant. Situation in Rumania arouses gravest concern in allied war capitals.

Entente armies are pushing on in Serbia following evacuation of Monastir by the Germans. Several villages north of Monastir occupied, but the city itself has not been entered yet.

British and French positions on the Somme and Ancre heavily shelled, say Paris and London. No important infantry activity reported.

Italian statement admits further gains by Austrians in the Carso, where Italian trenches have been captured. Cold weather prevents developments of plans by Russians or Germans on eastern front and little activity is reported.

TIDAL WAVE AT MARSEILLES.

Heavy Loss of Life Feared as Result of Worst Storm in Twenty Years.

Paris.—The city of Marseilles was swept by a tidal wave from the Gulf of Marseilles, vessels being torn from their moorings and engulfed in mountains of water, few escaping.

The wave, a part of the worst storm in twenty years, which is gripping all France, jumped the breakwaters, lifting crews from the decks of their vessels and causing their deaths. The loss of life will be great.

The water was carried far into the city, taking with it a number of cabins and small cottages, besides floating lower floors and cellars of the larger buildings near the water front. Street cars were overturned and the entire trolley system was tied up.

German U-boat Sank British Liner.

Washington.—Announcement by the semi-official Overseas News Agency that a German submarine sank the British liner Arabia made a deep impression in official quarters here and apparently removed all possibility that this case might take its place with that of the Persia, sunk in the Mediterranean long ago in some manner never cleared up. The British admiral said the Persia was torpedoed without warning but none of the central powers would admit responsibility for it.

Teuton Envoys to Quit Greece.

London.—An Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the German, Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian and Turkish ministers to Greece have been informed by Vice Admiral Du Fournet, commander of the allied fleet, that they must depart from Greece.

Carlton Sprague, Wire Magnate, Dead. New York.—Carlton Sprague, 59, secretary of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died at his home here.

THE "ANGEL OF ANTWERP"



Sister Maria Somers, the brave Belgian nurse who has come to be known as the "Angel of Antwerp" wearing two medals recently conferred upon her for distinguished service at Antwerp where she saved the lives of three royal marines. One medal was given by the king of Belgium. The other was the Military War Cross, conferred by General King of the Belgian army.

U. S. CLAIMS REJECTED

BRITISH SAY BLACKLIST PURELY DOMESTIC LEGISLATION.

English Reply to Wilson Note Declares There Is Long and Bitter Struggle Before World War Ends.

Washington.—Great Britain's reply to President Wilson's note of last July, protesting against the blacklisting of American business firms and individuals, was made public at the State Department. It is a rejection of the American contention based on the ground that the British blacklist is purely domestic legislation.

Secretary Lansing indicated that the United States will continue the legal argument involved in the diplomatic communications.

The chief defense which the British government advances in support of the blacklist is contained in a single paragraph. This paragraph reads:

"I can scarcely believe that the United States government intends to challenge the right of Great Britain as a sovereign state to pass legislation prohibiting all those who owe her allegiance from trading with any specified persons when such prohibition is found necessary in the public interest."

President Wilson, in his note, characterized the blacklist as "arbitrary interference with neutral trade against which it is its (the United States') duty to protest in the most decided terms."

Great Britain in the reply says the blacklist is not aimed at neutral trade at all, but is simply "the exercise of the sovereign right of an independent state over its own citizens and nothing more."

In conclusion the British government indicates that the true remedy would be for Americans to refrain from a species of trade which exposes innocent commerce to suspicion.

A part which attracted much official notice dealt with the subject of peace, based on the theory that one American contention had been that there exists no military necessity for the blacklist; that it is unnecessary for the allies to prejudice neutral commerce, and that nothing which happens in distant neutral countries can influence the result of the great conflict.

"If that really were the position," says the note, "it is possible that the measures taken by his majesty's government might be described as uncalculated, but it is not. We may well wish that it were so."

"Even though the military situation of the allies has greatly improved, there is still a long and bitter struggle in front of them, and one which is justified to the principles for which they are fighting, imposes upon them the duty of employing every opportunity and every measure which they can legitimately use to overcome their opponents."

Soft Coal Prices Advance.

Charleston, W. Va.—Bituminous coal prices at the mine were further advanced here 25 cents a ton.

Hughes Returns to Lakewood.

New York.—Charles E. Hughes and Mrs. Hughes left here for Lakewood, N. J., where they expect to remain for a fortnight to await the outcome of the official count of the vote in California.

Contracts Let for Fourteen Warships.

Washington.—Awards for the construction of fourteen of the torpedo boat destroyers authorized by the last naval appropriation bill were announced by the navy department.

Russia Protests Polish Independence.

London.—Diplomatic envoys of Russia, Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says, have been instructed to hand to the governments to which they are accredited a protest against the Austro-German proclamation establishing the Polish kingdom.

U. S. Gold on Increase.

Washington.—Gold in the treasury of the United States amounted to \$2,700,136,976 on November 1, an increase of \$502,023,214 since that date last year.

DEUTSCHLAND SMASHES TUG

CONVOY'S BOILER EXPLODES AS SUBMARINE RAMS IT IN NIGHT DASH OUT TO SEA.

FIVE OF CREW DROWN

GERMAN PLUNGER RETURNS TO U. S. PORT WITH \$20,000 CARGO AFTER TRAGEDY.

New London, Conn.—Five lives were lost when the German submarine Deutschland, which left port early Friday for Bremen, rammed and sent to the bottom with its crew of five the T. A. Scott, Jr., one of its two conveying tugs. After the accident the Deutschland returned to port. The dead:

Capt. John Gurney, William A. Caton, engineer, Edward Stone, fireman, Clarence B. Davidson, cook, Eugene Duzant, deck hand.

The collision occurred about a mile inside the race and, according to a member of the Deutschland's crew, came "all in a minute." The tug, he said, got in front of the Deutschland, then that the submarine had no chance of avoiding the accident. Her nose struck the tug near the stern, lifting it well out of the water and sending the Scott's nose under. Almost immediately afterward the boiler of the tug exploded and she sank with all on board.

Capt. Fred Hirsch of the interned German steamer Neckar, who was on the tug, seized a rope and was drawn down with the tug. When he rose to the surface he managed to grasp a life preserver thrown from the Deutschland and was taken on board the vessel, by which he was brought back to New London.

An "eddy" caused the accident, according to Capt. Harry Baker of the tug Cassie, the other conveyer of the submarine.

The Deutschland's return will be delayed only a few days, estimated variously from two days to a week, by the damage which she sustained and not at all by the fact that inquiry is being made.

Before the inspectors fix blame for the loss of the Scott and her crew they will hear the testimony of Capt. Frederick Hirsch, an official of the Eastern Forwarding Company, who was the only survivor on the tug.

VILLA BANDITS SLAY AMERICAN.

One Hundred and Fifty-nine Die in Train Crash in Mexico.

Laredo, Tex.—One hundred and fifty-nine persons were killed and many more or less seriously injured in a railroad wreck on the Inter-Oceanic line to Vera Cruz between Dehesa and San Miguel, near Jalapa, on Nov. 12, according to reliable reports received here. The wreck is said to have been due to the engineer running at too high a rate of speed over a dangerous part of the road. According to this information, all but one of the cars rolled over a cliff. No Americans were among the dead, it was said.

Nearly 200 delegates and deputies to the Mexican constitutional congress assembled at Queretaro with every state in Mexico represented.

El Paso, Tex.—An unidentified American was killed when a Villa band took Jimenez and four Americans were seen under a guard of bandits at Parral during Villa's occupation of that town, according to reports, believed by federal agents to be authentic, brought to the border by refugees.

Refugees further state that the district between Parral and Jimenez has been cleared by Villa's followers of more than 200 Chinese.

FOUR DEAD, THREE INJURED.

Tragedy Mars Annual Grand Prize Contest on Santa Monica Speedway.

Santa Monica, Cal.—Four persons were killed, one a woman, and three were injured in the seventh annual international grand prize automobile road race. The event was won by Johnny Aitken, driving as relief for Howard Wilcox. Wilcox was declared the official winner and the new average speed record of 85.55 miles an hour for the 493.248 miles of the course will stand in Wilcox's name.

Aitken's time, credited to Wilcox, was 4:42:27. Lewis Jackson, a Los Angeles driver, on his thirteenth lap, swerved into one of the palm trees lining the course and caused the death of himself and three others and the injury of two.

Rivera's Body in State.

San Juan, Porto Rico.—The body of Luis Munoz Rivera, late Porto Rican resident commissioner in Washington, was taken to Ponce and other cities to lie in state before burial. Great crowds gathered at each town to pay tribute.

Swedish Ship Sunk.

London.—Lloyd's shipping agency announces that the Swedish steamer Tuva, 2,296 tons gross, is believed to have been sunk.

Opens 150,000 Acres to Homesteaders.

Washington.—Secretary Lane announces that more than 150,000 acres were designated under the enlarged homestead act in Colorado in October, the following being available for new settlers: Otero county, 18,500 acres; Las Animas county, 14,000; Pueblo county, 12,800.

Duma Re-elects President.

Petrograd.—Michael Vladimirovitch Rodzianko has been re-elected president of the Duma.

CHARLES D. MAHAFFIE



Charles D. Mahaffie of Portland, Ore., has arrived in Washington and has been sworn in as solicitor of the interior department. He is known throughout his native state as a prominent attorney and a good mixer.

THANKSGIVING DAY SET

PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

In Naming Thursday, Nov. 30, Executive Makes Plea for Relief of War-Stricken Nations.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—President Wilson formally by proclamation designated Thursday, Nov. 30, as Thanksgiving day. The President's proclamation follows:

"It has long been the custom of our people to turn in the fruitful autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us and the nation."

"The year that has elapsed since we last observed our day of thanksgiving has been rich in blessings to us as a people, but the whole face of the world has been darkened by war. In the midst of our peace and happiness, our thoughts dwell with painful disquiet upon the struggles and sufferings of the nations at war and of the peoples upon whom war has brought disaster without choice or possibility of escape on their part. We cannot think of our happiness without thinking of their pitiful distress."

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do appoint Thursday, the 30th of November, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer and urge and advise the people to resort to their several places of worship on that day to render thanks to Almighty God for the blessings of peace and unbroken prosperity which He has bestowed upon our beloved country in such unstinted measure."

"And I also urge and suggest our duty, in this our day of peace and abundance, to think in deep sympathy of the stricken peoples of the world upon whom the curse and terror of war has so pitilessly fallen, and to contribute out of our abundant means to the relief of their sufferings."

"Our people could in no better way show their real attitude towards the present struggle of the nations than by contributing out of their abundance to the relief of the suffering which war has brought in its train."

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1916, and of the independence of the United States the 41st."

"WOODROW WILSON, By the President."

"ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State."

President to Take Oath Sunday.

Washington.—President Wilson probably will depart from precedent and take the oath of office as President of the United States Sunday, March 4, only to have the oath readministered the following day. The inauguration, according to the present plan, will be held Monday, March 5.

Simple Justice With a Heart in It.

Washington.—President Wilson told a delegation from the American Federation of Labor that all class feeling in America should be wiped out by the establishment of a "justice with a heart in it." He declared that no one who fails to work for this end is qualified to call himself a true American. The delegation comprised the membership of the federation's annual convention meeting in Baltimore, and came to congratulate the President on his re-election.

Northern Pacific Men Get Raise.

St. Paul, Minn.—Northern Pacific employees drawing less than \$200 a month will get \$5 to \$10 more, starting next month, the road officials voluntarily announced. The high cost of living employees must combat was assigned.

Evangeline Booth Recovers.

New York.—After an illness of several weeks Evangeline C. Booth, commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, is reported as well on the road to recovery.

GERMANS DRIVEN FROM MONASTIR

ALLIES WIN IMPORTANT VICTORY IN EVACUATION OF LARGE CITY IN SOUTH SERBIA.

ALLIES WIN AT ANCRE

VICE ADMIRAL FOURNET DEMANDS SURRENDER OF GREEK ARMS.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Paris.—French troops Sunday captured from the German and Bulgarian forces the chief southern Serbian town of Monastir, according to an official announcement made by the French War Department.

The temporary capital of Serbia will immediately be established at Monastir. Considerable forces of Serbs are with the entente allied troops who have occupied that town.

News of the occupation of the Serbian town of Monastir by French troops was received in Paris as one of the most important of the late developments of the war. It came too late for general comment in the French press.

It is pointed out in Berlin that Monastir is likely to be a very uncomfortable place for the entente-allied troops, as the new Bulgarian-German positions command the town in the same manner as it was previously commanded by the enemy guns.

Le Temps points out that the success is likely to have a great influence on subsequent developments in the Balkan campaign, as the place commands all the practical routes between the Aegean sea and the Adriatic sea.

The fall of Monastir, the newspaper says, involves the early fall of Ochrida, twenty-five miles northwest, and the region of the Macedonian lakes, and assures an effective junction of the army at Saloniki and the Italian troops operating in Albania.

A Zepplin has been brought down by Russian troops near Saray and the crew captured, says Petrograd. A British column has relieved Mairangali in German East Africa, which had been invested by German troops.

An official report from the headquarters of the British army in Mesopotamia says two successful raids have been made by British aviators on Turkish positions on the Euphrates river and at Kut-el-Amara. British and Canadian troops triumph again over Germans on Ancre, advancing in midst of snowstorm and capturing trenches.

Vice Admiral Fournet, acting for entente, demands surrender of all Greek arms and ammunition except 50,000 rifles.

Rome war office admits Austrian successes in attacks in the Adige valley and upper But regions.

The Teutonic allies have taken more than 2,100 prisoners in late operations in Wallachia. Rumanian positions west of Predel were broken down by Teuton attacks.

Berlin claims the complete failure of the Anglo-French offensive on the Somme after 156 days of fighting, in which the entente's casualties were more than 600,000.

SHOPMEN AGREE ON RATE.

Dispute of 30,000 Workers With 18 Western Railroads Settled by Joint Compromise.

Denver.—The menace of a strike of the shopmen on eighteen Western railroads, including the Colorado & Southern, Colorado Midland, Denver & Rio Grande and the Denver & Salt Lake, and involving approximately 30,000 men has been definitely removed through a compromise between the brotherhoods and the railroads acting in their individual capacities.

The railroads, by this agreement, gave the employees, which include the machinists, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, carpenters and their helpers, an increase of 2 1/2 cents per hour in wages and an eight-hour day. The men asked for a much larger increase.

Initiation Cost Life; Order, \$18,000

Montgomery, Ala.—The Alabama Supreme Court has upheld a decision awarding the estate of Donald A. Kenny a judgment for \$18,000 against the Supreme Lodge of the World, Loyal Order of Moose, because Kenny lost his life while being initiated into the order at Birmingham. It was claimed that Kenny was killed by an electric shock.

Hughes Carries Minnesota by 398. St. Paul, Minn.—Charles E. Hughes finally has been officially declared the winner of Minnesota's twelve electoral votes. His plurality over President Wilson was 398, the smallest plurality a Republican candidate for President ever was given in this state. The secretary of state announced the totals as Wilson, 179,157; Hughes, 179,553.

Other total figures were: President Benson (Soc.), 20,117; Hanly (Pro.), 7,793; Reimer (Soc-Labor), 468; Meyer (Progressive), 290.

Russia Denies Separate Peace Rumors

Petrograd.—The minister of foreign affairs has sent a telegram to all Russian representatives in allied countries declaring Russia's firm determination not to make a separate peace under any circumstances, according to the semi-official news agency.

19 Women Section Hands Killed.

Berlin.—The Pulk Express, between Constantinople and Berlin, dashed at full speed into a party of women section hands in a suburb of Berlin. Nineteen women were killed.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

BALBOA HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL



The most responsible educational position in Panama is held by Miss Jessie Daniels, principal of Balboa high school. All the students of the graded schools, except that at Gatun, come under her jurisdiction and she has proved herself to be a powerful link connecting those serving under the isthmian government with all they have left at home.

Miss Daniels is young for her responsible position and has a prepossessing personality, as well as executive ability. She first went to Panama to visit a sister who was married to one of the zone officials and, feeling a desire to teach, she took a position in the graded schools at Ancon, where she taught for a time before receiving her promotion. She is a daughter of Andrew Daniels of Canton, O., and was born in the city made famous as the residence of the martyred president, William McKinley. She received her education in the high schools at Canton and the Western Reserve university, graduating with honors to spare.

The new building for the Balboa high school is not yet completed, but when it is it will compare favorably with any in the States. It is being constructed of cement, the same as was used in the construction of the famous locks at Gatun and elsewhere along the Canal and will cost more than \$200,000. It is of pure Spanish type, with a patio to be filled with rare plants and flowers, and into which everyone of the classrooms will open. Only children of American citizens are permitted to enjoy gratis the educational benefits of the school, but more than 200 students have enrolled in the new institution.

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG A GREAT WORKER



Bethmann-Hollweg, chancellor of the German empire, is a prodigious worker. He has vigorous health and a tough, wiry body, and few men can spend more hours a day at a desk. At seven o'clock every morning he takes a ride of an hour in the park. Then follows the simple German breakfast, and the long day's work begins immediately after that.

But the day's work is with him a rather indefinite expression, according to a writer in the Century, for he often returns to it in the evening, and is sometimes kept at his desk till midnight. He is so absorbed in his work, and has withal so little liking for public functions and ceremonies, that his critics have sometimes seized upon this fact to blame him for being something of a recluse and showing himself too seldom in public. In fact, the chancellor has never utilized the spectacular possibilities of his position to advertise himself and thus strengthen his hold upon the people. He never even goes to theaters and concerts now, but he did allow himself before the war the occasional treat of a concert of good classical music.

At the general army headquarters in the west, where he has spent much of his time since the war began, in order to keep in close personal contact with the kaiser and the military authorities, his labors are less arduous. There he has time to visit the troops along the front. Such outings are no less a pleasure to him than to the soldiers, with whom he is very popular.

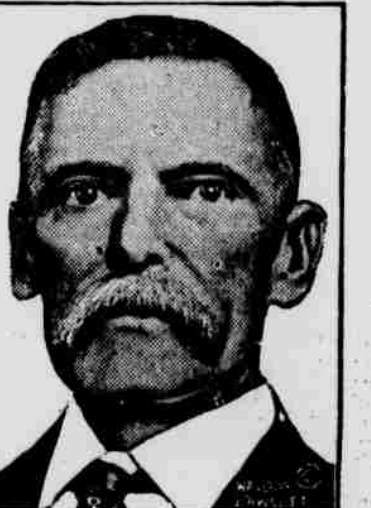
TRIES TO RETURN TO WAR



Having already lost a leg in the service of the allies, Lieut. Theodore Marburg, Jr., of Baltimore, son of the former American minister to Belgium, applied to the state department for a passport in order to return to his post as an officer of the Royal British aviation corps. His application was rejected on the ground that he had forfeited his American citizenship.

Lieutenant Marburg has been in this country since last April, when he returned to recuperate from his wounds, which were received while he was flying over the German lines in France. He was accompanied to this country by his bride, who was Baroness Giselle de Vavario of Belgium. Young Marburg, who is twenty-two years of age, had met the baroness shortly before the outbreak of the war, while his father was still representing the United States at the court of King Albert. The young man had been at the front only a month when he was wounded. He was ordered into active service on November 5, and on January, 1915, was assigned to the Royal British aviation corps. At the time war was declared he was a student at Oxford university, England.

WAS PROTEGE OF GRANT



Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, who retired recently, had held many of the most important posts of the navy on both sea and land.

Admiral Howard is proud of the fact that he owes his naval career to a compact his father made with Grant when the two went to war in 1861. If either failed to return from the war, the survivor pledged himself to watch over those left behind.

Captain Howard raised his company, and was killed, with most of his men, in a railroad accident on his way to the front.

After the war Grant interested himself in Howard's two sons. One was sent to West Point. The other, Thomas B., received an appointment to Annapolis. When he graduated Grant sent him a sum of money.

"Buy what you will," he said. "I've been a boy at graduation time—and I know how many things you'll need."

One of Admiral Howard's most cherished possessions today is the sword he bought with Grant's money, an appropriate purchase for a military "grad."

In the service, Howard has been known as a strict disciplinarian, but he has never failed to win the affections of his men in whatever post he has served. Whenever he changed ship an avalanche of requests flooded the navy department from the men who had come in personal contact with the admiral and wished to follow him.

BITS OF INFORMATION

New York has 1,000 Chinese laundries.

Luxemburg has an area of 1,000 square miles.

Switzerland produces more than 3,000 pianos a year.

Peat is largely used in stoking the railway engines of Sweden.

Salted whale meat is regarded as a delicacy by the Japanese.

Greater New York has 831,885 school pupils.

Residents of the Canary Islands are seeking American flour.

Of all animals, dogs seem to evince the keenest musical susceptibility.

Spain's metallurgical industries are menaced by the shortage of sheet iron.

Since the beginning of the war the output of Swiss asphalt mines has decreased.

Using benzine for fuel, a new cigarette lighter is a close facsimile of a cigarette.